

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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VIOLA CONGRATULATES U.S. PRESIDENT-ELECT REAGAN

PY060150 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1948 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Nov (NA)--Lt Gen Roberto Viola today sent a telegram to Republican leader Ronald Reagan, congratulating him on his victory in the U.S. presidential election, reliable sources reported today.

The text of Viola's message was not disclosed because, as is customary in these cases, it is the recipient who should make public any congratulatory message he receives.

NUCLEAR OFFICIAL FORESEES IMPROVED U.S. RELATIONS

PY051944 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1225 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Nov (TELAM)--Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), today stated to TELAM that he foresees improvement in bilateral relations in the nuclear energy field with Ronald Reagan's election as the new president of the United States.

He explained that, in this regard, he is very optimistic. It all depends on the will of Reagan's administration to supply enriched uranium to our country. Castro Madero reiterated that the uranium, which is the basic element for the development of Argentine nuclear energy, will not be used for war purposes.

Questioned on his possible trip to the United States after the victory of the Republican Party and what this victory may represent for the future relations between the two countries, Madero stated that so far he had nothing scheduled.

Castro Madero ended by stating: Ronald Reagan's victory pleases me and I foresee an improvement in Argentine-U.S. relations in the nuclear energy field.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR

PY060220 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2127 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 5 Nov (LATIN)--Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor today met with Harry Schlaudemann, the new U.S. ambassador in Buenos Aires, to discuss bilateral issues. Their talks were not related to Reagan's victory.

Pastor briefed Schlaudemann, who assumed his duties yesterday, on the Argentine Government's viewpoints about some bilateral issues which have not been fully understood by the U.S. democracy, a foreign ministry communique stated.

It is believed by political sources that the U.S. change of government was well received by the Argentine officials since Reagan himself had announced earlier that he will not base his Latin American policy on the human rights issue.

Deolindo Bittel, vice president of the Peronist National Council, the main Argentine political party founded by the late President Juan Domingo Peron, has praised the American people's participation in the presidential election. Bittel expressed his desire that Reagan guarantee peace in a world longing for freedom and justice.

The first impact of the U.S. election in Argentina was felt today at the grains market where prices fell in anticipation of an eventual lifting of the U.S. grain embargo of the Soviet Union.

OAS HUMAN RIGHTS CONDEMNATION MAY BE AVOIDED

PY052308 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 5 Nov 80 p 11

[Text] (NA)--Argentina has secured 11 of the 14 votes it will need to avoid being condemned for its human rights record at the upcoming general assembly of the Organizations of American States, which will meet 18 November in Washington, a source said yesterday.

The human rights report, drawn up by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights [ICHR] during its visit to Argentina last September, will be discussed at the assembly. The ICHR report condemns the Argentine Government for "systematic violations" of human rights in recent years.

But a military source in Buenos Aires said yesterday that with the recent change of government in Jamaica and the possibility of the U.S. abstaining from voting on this particular issue, Argentina may escape being condemned by the OAS assembly.

TWO ARGENTINES ARRESTED AS SPIES IN CHILE

PY052330 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 5 Nov 80 p 11

[Excerpts] Argentine engineer Hugo Alejandro Calleri, 29, has been in a Chilean jail since 1 July and his wife and two small girls have had no income since then as Calleri's former Mendoza employer went bankrupt, the HERALD was told yesterday.

Calleri's mother, Maria Aurelia Bustos de Calleri, said her son is being held in Punta Arenas, together with Ivo Chingher, an Italian-Argentine technician whose arrest was reported in yesterday's HERALD.

Both men were detained--Calleri as he left his home--on unexplained charges of "spying for Argentina," Mrs Calleri said. Since then, all efforts to obtain Calleri's release have been unsuccessful, she says, although she spent almost all her savings in a fruitless trip to Punta Arenas.

Calleri and Chingher were both involved in building a meat-packing plant in Punta Arenas at the time of their arrest, says Mrs Calleri. She says she does not know specifically what action by the two men led to their arrest by the Chilean authorities.

OFFICIAL PREDICTS OIL SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN 3-5 YEARS

PY032111 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1120 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (TELAM)--The fuels under secretary, Eng Osvaldo Carcagno, indicated today that as expected, oil production in the country continues to increase at the predicted levels because this year we have carried out--and to a certain extent surpassed--the program announced at the beginning of the year. According to our estimates, a tentative production figure of approximately 28 million cubic meters was given at that time and we will produce 28.4 million cubic meters during 1980, approximately 4 percent more than last year, he added.

The official also believes that with some luck--and the oil sector always asks for some luck--in a 3-year period, which could stretch to 4 or 5, we may balance the national crude supply with the demand, and that, he said, is what we would call self-sufficiency.

He said he does not believe the Iranian-Iraqi conflict will affect the country's supply because the immediate programs can be implemented.

He then stated that the Interocean II rig, which is drilling its first well in the Magellan Straight, has now reached a depth of 1,700 meters. It still has to drill another 600 meters to achieve its objective. He indicated in this regard that four rigs will be drilling by the beginning of next year.

GARCIA MEZA CONGRATULATES PRESIDENT-ELECT REAGAN

PY060153 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Undated telegram of congratulations sent to U.S. President-elect Reagan by President Gracia Meza]

[Text] His Excellency Mr Ronald Reagan, President-elect of the United States, Hotel Century Plaza, Los Angeles, California:

I am honored to express to you and Ambassador George Bush my personal congratulations for your victory in the 4 November presidential elections. I am convinced that your government will give back to the Latin Americans their confidence in the shared destiny of the peoples of the hemisphere as a part of the Free World. I applaud the decision of the people of the United States, who have once again demonstrated their maturity and a devotion to freedom including their firm purpose of defending authentic democratic values. I have the pleasure of expressing to you my most esteemed consideration.

Signed: [word indistinct] Luis Garcia Meza, president of the Republic of Bolivia.

REACTION TO U.S. ELECTIONS OUTCOME REPORTED

PY060028 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1658 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 5 Nov (LATIN)--The Bolivian military government reacted today with cautious satisfaction to the electoral victory of Republican candidate Ronald Reagan who was elected last night as the 40th president of the United States.

Official sources told LATIN today that the military government may release a communique on the U.S. elections and their results in the next few hours. A high government official, who asked not to be identified until the release of the communique, admitted that Reagan's victory caused "surprise" in Bolivian official circles "because of its wide margin."

The spokesman said that the election of the Republican candidate will bring changes to the U.S. international policy, "especially regarding the intransigence that prevented (Jimmy) Carter's administration from understanding the political changes which are taking place in Latin America." The Carter administration suspended all financial and military aid to Bolivia--about \$400 million annually--as a result of the 17 July military coup led by Gen Luis Garcia Meza. President Carter recalled his ambassador to La Paz and froze U.S. relations with the Bolivian military junta in retaliation for the interruption of the democratic process. In return, General Garcia Meza accused the U.S. Government of interfering in Bolivian internal affairs and President Carter of encouraging a "countercoup" in Bolivia, with the intention of imposing a government that would please him. "The lack of continuity in the U.S.-Bolivian relations stemmed exclusively from the U.S. electoral campaign. This has been overcome (with the elections held yesterday) and we hope that they will be normalized shortly," the sources said today. The spokesman said that Ronald Reagan's policy and his government program "coincide very much" with current Bolivian Government guidelines, "especially regarding nonintervention in the internal affairs of another country, the peoples' right to self-determination and international solidarity." On bilateral economic relations, he said that "there will surely be more understanding toward our problems" and mentioned that Bolivian tin, which is the nation's main export, currently is being hampered by the sale of the U.S. tin buffer stock on the international market. "In this regard, Reagan has a better understanding than Carter," the spokesman added.

The morning newspaper HOY is the only one which editorialized on the U.S. election results. It stated: "U.S. policy toward Latin America, or toward some countries of the region, will have to change. The U.S. policymakers will have to conclude that in this part of America, there are countries which are not prepared for democratic life which, whether by tradition or history, cannot adjust to this type of political life."

GOVERNMENT, OPPOSITION REACT TO REAGAN VICTORY

President Figueiredo

PY060035 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] President Joao Figueiredo has said that the new U.S. Government will in no way change U.S.-Brazilian relations. Figueiredo told newsmen that at no time was he concerned about the outcome of the U.S. election because he is a fan of Fluminense [a first-placed Rio de Janeiro soccer team].

Legislative Members

PY051647 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 Nov 80

[By correspondent (Carlos Rodriguez) from Brasilia--recorded]

[Text] [Rodriguez] We have contacted Deputy Nelson Marchezan, leader of the officialist bloc in the Chamber of Deputies. Deputy Marchezan, can you tell us whether Reagan's victory changes anything in the relations between Brazil and the United States?

[Marchezan] Brazilian policy has reached such a degree of development that it no longer depends on the line that U.S. foreign policy takes. [passage indistinct] these are three or four items which prove that we act independently. Although it is true that we want to be on the side of the democratic countries, among which the United States plays a significant role, the goal of our international policy is very clear and we have nothing to lose or gain from the results of the U.S. elections.

[Rodriguez] This was Nelson Marchezan, government party leader in the Chamber of Deputies.

Jarbas Passarinho, government party leader in the Senate, says he also believes that nothing will change in U.S. foreign policy toward Brazil. In the meantime, President Figueiredo will send a telegram congratulating Reagan on his victory.

Opposition Leaders

PY051233 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 Nov 80

[By correspondent (Carlos Rodriguez) from Brasilia--recorded]

[Text] In connection with Ronald Reagan's victory in the U.S. presidential elections, Radio Bandeirantes contacted several opposition leaders in Brasilia, who believe that Ronald Reagan is a conservative who will lead the United States into a military confrontation and will strengthen militarism in Latin America. These leaders also believe that Reagan could upset the human rights policy which Carter has been conducting.

Workers Party Deputy Airton Soares says he believes that Ronald Reagan is not prepared to be president of the United States of America. [passage indistinct]

Brazilian Democratic Movement Party leader Deputy Freitas Nobre supported President Carter, especially because of his human rights policy.

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES POSSIBLE REAGAN CABINET

PY051335 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 Nov 80

[By Newton Carlos from New York]

[Text] Reagan has obtained a spectacular victory. New developments are now to be expected. It is expected that [words indistinct] the swearing in next year. He has almost 3 months for an extremely important task: assembling the new U.S. Government.

So far, Reagan has been looked upon as a (?candidate) hunting for votes. From now on, he will have to be looked upon as a statesman, the future president of the United States. His best reference will be the people whom he picks for his cabinet. They will set the pace of his future government: whether he will be a moderate or fulfill the image which Carter tried to project of him, that is, a radical warrior in whose hands rests the greatest nuclear arsenal in the world.

Some names are being mentioned for the first time and others are being resurrected. Of the latter, we have Henry Kissinger as the possible next head of the U.S. State Department. Kissinger is a hardliner but favors coexistence. The Soviets like to deal with him.

Two other names are signs of a hard line unfavorable to coexistence. One of them is that of Gen Alexander Haig, who is also mentioned as possible secretary of state. Senator Jackson is mentioned as the probable new defense secretary, chief of the Pentagon. General Haig was commander of NATO troops and was chief of staff during the final days of the Nixon administration. He is also one of the few survivors of Watergate. Senator Jackson, mentioned as the possible new head of the Pentagon, is a fervent supporter of increased military expenditures by the United States.

ENERGY MINISTER ASSURES OIL SUPPLY AVAILABLE

PY051643 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] According to Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals, the oil supply for 1981 is assured. He reported that 700,000 barrels of foreign oil per day have been contracted for so that, together with local production, 925,000 barrels of oil will be available daily to cover an average consumption of 902,000 barrels. The minister also said that current strategic reserves are enough for 106 days.

FUEL SHORTAGES JEOPARDIZE ALCOHOL CAR PRODUCTION

PY031303 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] There will be no changes in the rules and regulations for the production of alcohol-powered cars or for the conversion of gasoline-powered cars to alcohol until 1985, despite the demands of the automotive industry. The reason for this is that it will be impossible to turn out enough fuel to supply the growing number of alcohol-powered vehicles.

This information was released in Brasilia by (Marcos Jose Marquez), secretary general of the industries and commerce ministry and president of the National Alcohol Commission. According to (Marquez), even with the \$1 billion released by the World Bank to finance alcohol plants and projects, Brazilian production will not be enough to supply the number of vehicles which the automotive industry wants to put out by 1983. He added that there is a significant delay between the approval and the construction of a distillery, therefore, only in 1987 will Brazil reach its target production of 14.5 million liters per year, which is considered adequate for supplying the needs of the growing number of alcohol-powered vehicles.

PINOCHET CONGRATULATES PRESIDENT-ELECT REAGAN

PY060100 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2021 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, 5 Nov (LATIN)--President Augusto Pinochet said today that the election of Ronald Reagan as president of the United States has brought hope to those who wish to see the United States strengthen its leadership role in world affairs.

In a congratulatory message sent to Reagan, Pinochet expressed his desire to strengthen understanding and cooperative ties between their governments. "At a time when the world is experiencing a serious crisis, your election brings hopes to peoples, like we Chileans, who wish to see the United States strengthen its leadership role in world affairs," Pinochet said.

There was evident satisfaction over Reagan's victory in Chilean Government circles. Diplomatic relations between the governments of the two countries have been formal rather than cordial over the past 4 years.

POLICE REPORT MORE BOMB EXPLOSIONS IN SANTIAGO

PY051438 Paris AFP in Spanish 1311 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 4 Nov (AFP)--Police reported here today that two incendiary bombs destroyed a luxurious restaurant. The damage amounts to \$900,000. Santiago carabinieri and firemen tried to put the fire out but their efforts were in vain and the Camino Real building burned down.

A famous weekly television program produced by the Nacional de Chile station, which was rebroadcast by a network of 70 other stations throughout the country, was broadcast from the Camino Real building.

Enrique Espejo, fire chief, pointed out that two devices found in the debris had a clock system as well as batteries and cables. He also stated that the incendiary bombs were similar to the ones found Monday night at an office of EL MERCURIO newspaper, in the files of the Court of Justice, at the office of the Public Employees and Journalists Fund and in a downtown shop.

COMMANDO GROUP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR HOLDUP

PY041806 Paris AFP in Spanish 1619 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, 4 Nov (AFP)--The Salvador Allende Commando of the self-styled Popular Militias today claimed responsibility for the bank holdup here yesterday, where insurgents got away with 128,000 Chilean pesos (\$3,000).

In a message left at a restaurant, which was announced to the media by phone, the attackers stated that the money will be used to finance subversive activities.

The commando has adopted the name of the late Socialist President Salvador Allende who was ousted by a military coup 11 September 1973.

REAGAN'S ELECTION VICTORY ELICITS VARIOUS COMMENTS

President Turbay Hopeful

PA051652 Paris AFP in Spanish 1618 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota, 5 Nov (AFP)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala stated his confidence here today that the new U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan will develop a policy of cooperation toward Latin America.

Turbay Ayala, 64-year-old liberal, remained calm over Reagan's election and considered that he can find in Latin American countries "broad opportunities to win their sympathy."

In telephone statements to the Caracol Radio Network he said that in the field of cooperation there is much to be done in Latin America where he noted former U.S. Governments have not delved deep enough.

"If Mr Reagan wants to wage a great policy in Latin America, he will have broad opportunities to win the sympathy of these countries which still look on him with great curiosity, without yet knowing his general position on the fate of inter-American cooperation," he said. "As far as I am concerned, I view him with hopeful sympathy, hoping that what was said but never fulfilled in matters of cooperation may now have a good beginning," Turbay stated.

The Colombian president noted that Reagan's sweeping victory over Carter was the result of the fact that his candidacy impacted on and interpreted the U.S. national feelings. "I consider that this circumstance will facilitate the handling of his domestic and foreign policy," Turbay said. He added: "If he knows how to use these advantages, that great victory, we can expect that he will make a good government."

Turbay Ayala dismissed the possibility that with Reagan in the U.S. presidency, a return will be made to the American presence with marines on the beaches of Latin American and Caribbean countries, which he stressed must "invigorate their collective security mechanisms."

Former Foreign Minister's Comment

PA052000 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Report on telephone interview with Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa, former Colombian foreign minister, by newsman Guillermo Pena--live]

[Excerpt] [Pena] Various sectors of public opinion believe that Ronald Reagan's election as U.S. president will bring rapprochement between the northern and southern continent even closer. His election will give more strength to the U.S. image worldwide and will enhance economic relations between the United States and Latin America.

It has also been said that Ronald Reagan's election shows that the U.S. people have virtually discarded Carter's tolerant policy regarding the expansion of international communism. But let us see what Colombia thinks, through the renowned political leader Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa:

[Vasquez Carrizosa] Well, the complete triumph of Ronald Reagan and the Republican Party in the United States will evidently signify a change in domestic and foreign policy. The Republican Party, which has had a tradition of being the party of policy hardliners, has won. Mr Reagan will be surrounded by a group of advisers who will pursue the policies usually followed by Republican governments. But things have changed and it will be very difficult for the Republican Party to continue to dust off its old programs of the "big stick."

Nowadays, there is a Latin American policy that is alert and conscious. The policy is not only anticolonialist in spirit, but also anti-imperialist.

We will have to wait and see what the effective development is of the proposals by Reagan because, in reality, he was not elected exclusively by a reactionary right, but was elected rather by a middle-of-the-road sector, by a conservative middle-of-the-road [as heard] sector. That is the secret of his victory, plus having selected a vice president such as George Bush, who is also a middle-of-the-road Republican.

I think that Latin Americans will now have to convey their positions to the United States and not wait for the United States to make the policy in Latin America. This has to change. Latin America has to be the one which presents its position and which offers an overall economic and commercial strategy.

[Question] Dr Vasquez, some sectors believe that Ronald Reagan's election will lead to a closer rapprochement between the northern and southern continent, will lend greater force to the U.S. image worldwide, and will enhance economic relations between Latin America, particularly Colombia, and the United States. What does Reagan's election signify?

[Answer] The presidential campaign did not evolve in terms of relations with Latin America or Colombia. This was not included in the programs. During the televised debate between Reagan and Carter, Latin America was not mentioned even once. Therefore, this would be a matter more for a later time, when he outlines his platforms for the various regions of the world.

Regarding Colombia, we have a problem in which I am greatly interested. This involves the famous 1972 treaty which I drew up with [words indistinct] U.S. ambassador regarding the sovereignty of Quitasueno, Roncador and Serrana. Now the Senate which, according to the U.S. Constitution must approve the treaties has a Republican majority. It will then be up to Colombia not to continue waiting for news from Washington, but to make its presence felt in Washington to demand the approval of a treaty which is fundamental to determine the juridic status of three islands which are part of the Colombian, very Colombian archipelago of San Andres and Providencia.

Therefore, we must not wait too long for news from Washington. I hold that we must influence the decisions by making proposals and bringing up our needs, such as this one of the treaty.

Station Commentary

PA051633 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Commentary by Jaime Zamora Marin]

[Excerpts] The Republican Party candidate, a man considered reactionary, a former actor, the governor of California has become the new president of the United States and something that is even greater--the man who has achieved a sweeping victory over incumbent President Jimmy Carter who, as one of his friends would say, has no other choice, or rather has a different option, that of going back to Georgia to work and forgetting about politics, the politics which in the United States have given him his worst moment.

Carter is the big loser, a good man but one who did not know how to arrive with the firmness, the rigidity required in the United States to orient a national and foreign policy. It would seem as if the pressure to which he was subject from various sectors led him to vacillate. His pendular treatment of problems gave North Americans second thoughts and led them to decide on a different alternative, that of Ronald Reagan.

Now the big question is what will be Ronald Reagan's attitude, his conduct toward Latin America and Colombia. Despite having talked for almost 1 year, Ronald Reagan made no great mention of his concern regarding the Latin American reality. In any event, America currently presents situations of turmoil in Central and Latin America and Ronald Reagan will have to pay close attention to Latin American problems.

Latin America, although the contrary may be said, always has a point of concern regarding the developments of U.S. reality. We must not forget that the Colombian peso is closely tied to the fate of the U.S. dollar and any inflation heightened in the United States directly affects Colombian interests. A bonanza or failure in the economic situation of the North American country is also reflected in Latin American and Colombian reality.

We in Colombia followed with close expectation the developments of this historic event in the United States. There is another important fact which we must stress now as a point of reflection at the end of this election tournament in the United States. For the first time in the past 20 years the Republican Party has won the majority in the U.S. Senate. According to reports thus far the results obtained indicate that the advantage is 58 seats for the Republicans compared to the 48 [figures as heard] seats won by the Democrats. In the past few years, in the past legislative periods of the Congress and the Senate, specifically, the Democratic Party was always in the majority. Today things have changed. The North American people have turned to support the Republican Party. This also demonstrates that the Democratic Party has failed and that it requires, naturally, a reorganization.

TURBAY SAYS DELIMITATION TALKS AWAIT BETTER CLIMATE

PA052306 Paris AFP in Spanish 1545 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota, 5 Nov (AFP)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay declared here today that in Venezuela there exist groups which he described as "enemies of any understanding with Colombia," referring to the reasons for postponing the talks between the two countries for the delimitation of their surface and underwater areas.

He said that for those groups "it is not that they would not like a settlement with Colombia, but that they do not like Colombia."

The president said that the postponing of the sixth round of Colombian-Venezuelan talks on the areas is not serious, but noted that he would have preferred that, instead of being paralyzed although briefly, they had prospered.

The delimitation negotiations were postponed indefinitely 2 days ago at the request of Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins.

Turbay explained that the postponement does not mean that the talks have been called off, "but that it has been resolved to hold them in a more favorable climate."

He noted that currently the friendly dialogue between the two countries is the "target of a bitter battle," which, in his understanding, has been "prefabricated by the enemies of any settlement with Colombia."

He affirmed that these enemies are those who "do not like the settlement not because of the terms but because they do not like Colombia."

"I think," Turbay added, "that a sensible, calm and patriotic government as that of President Herrera Campins must be waiting for a better opportunity."

The conversations between the two countries were suspended 2 days ago and it is believed that they will not be resumed before the end of the year.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON FUTURE REAGAN POLICY

PA060346 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Following Republican candidate Ronald Reagan's election there is a general feeling of fear of a possible hardening in U.S. foreign policy which could affect U.S. relations with Latin America in various Ecuadorean political circles. Several political leaders have voiced their concern over future intervention by the Reagan administration in Ecuador's internal affairs. Such intervention might jeopardize the constitutional process underway since 10 August 1979. They also asked the Ecuadorean people to defend their self-determination.

Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera Valverde made a brief, pithy statement. He said that he hopes a serious country will set forth a serious policy and that one cannot speak without first hearing what the new U.S. administration has to say.

[Begin recording] [Question] (?What is) the reaction to Ronald Reagan's election?

[Answer] We respect that decision. Of course, we will wait for President Reagan and his advisers to set forth their policy. I would be wrong to speak up before hearing what their plans are.

[Question] Could there be some danger to democratic Latin American nations in that election?

[Answer] I hope not. I hope a serious nation will set forth a serious policy. So I repeat, I would be wrong to speak up before knowing even an iota of the policy he will set forth.
[end recording]

CEPE MANAGER RESIGNS; REPLACEMENT COMMENTS

PA011704 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The board of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE], during an urgent special meeting which lasted more than 3 hours, decided to accept the resignation of Jose Carvajal Candel, CEPE general manager, and to replace him with (Javier Vidal Maspon), who had been working as President Jaime Roldos Aguilera's private secretary. The acceptance of Carvajal's resignation is the outcome of a number of government discussions of differences over the implementation of the oil policy which involved economic officials. Differences with the national resources and energy minister over production rates and the amount of proven oil reserves led to his resignation, official sources reported.

New CEPE Manager Vidal

PA060347 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Javier Vidal, the new CEPE general manager, has offered to pursue his predecessor's policy concerning the defense of Ecuadorean crude oil. Vidal praised the work of former manager Jose Carvajal Candel but he insisted that President Roldos outlines the general hydrocarbons policy and the CEPE directorate outlines the [words indistinct].

[Begin recording] [Vidal] We may be right or wrong. Of course Carvajal was successful. One cannot say he failed to do his job. I think that under a democratic administration what Carvajal did is very good for the country. We have to bear that in mind. He may have made mistakes. I will also make mistakes but one must always highlight the positive [words indistinct].

[Question] Differences between CEPE and the Resources Ministry recently surfaced. Do you think those differences will disappear with you as manager?

[Answer] I hope so. It is a very easy matter too [words indistinct]. The general hydrocarbons policy is outlined by the president of the republic. The CEPE director, (?together with) the natural resources minister, outlines [words indistinct] and the general manager administers and implements the policy outlined by the directorate. Within this very clear-cut and very specific framework, I think there is no room for differences. [end recording]

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES U.S. RELATIONS, OAS ROLE

PY051518 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 11

[By Cristian Nielsen]

[Text] Washington--Mario Lopez Escobar, the Paraguayan ambassador to Washington and the OAS, who is also president of the OAS Permanent Council, said early this morning that "I believe that the Republican Party, the Colorado Party and President Alfredo Stroessner share a similar political philosophy." Ambassador Lopez Escobar added that it is hoped that there will be an improvement in U.S.-Paraguayan relations in the bilateral trade and cultural aspects. He said that it is also hoped that a series of existing problems will be solved. In his role as president of the OAS Permanent Council, Lopez Escobar said that in compliance with the OAS multilateral integration agreement, the United States must contribute more to help the OAS. He noted: "I believe that since the U.S. Government is now better understood, particularly by the U.S. Senate, it is able to fulfill this agreement."

Ambassador Lopez Escobar noted that the USSR spends \$8 million per day to support the Cuban regime and that, therefore, "we believe that since the United States has a loyal ally in the OAS, it should fulfill what has been established in the multilateral agreement and support the OAS in accordance with its needs, but also controlling the constant increase in costs." He was thus referring to the virtual freeze on U.S. monetary support to the OAS member countries. Regarding the situation in Central America, Lopez Escobar said that he firmly hopes that the reciprocal assistance treaty will be upheld, since it will thus block the penetration of interregional interests. He said "I believe that the presence of Soviet troops in the Caribbean zone is undermining the neutrality of this treaty. The chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Meyer, and the commander of U.S. troops in the Caribbean were quite explicit in stating that any penetration will be blocked at any cost. Moreover, they warned against any further threatening action by Soviet troops, whether in Cuba or in any other part of the world."

HUMAN RIGHTS LEADER NOTES IMPACT OF REAGAN WIN

PY051949 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] "We did not win," said Carmen de Lara Castro, president of the Paraguayan Human Rights Commission and member of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA), when asked about Republican candidate Ronald Reagan's victory in the U.S. elections. She added: "In clean elections, as I believe are held in the United States, we have to accept this victory no matter how it hurts." Regarding the influence which Ronald Reagan's victory may have on the human rights campaign implemented by the Carter administration, Lara Castro said: "I believe that what has been accomplished in this field is not exclusively President Carter's work but also the work of the American people who made it possible and became aware of the situation. Therefore, part of what has been accomplished cannot be forgotten by Reagan and no one will forget it despite Reagan."

FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTS ON PILCOMAYO RIVER ISSUE

PY312233 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 31 Oct 80 p 14

[Text] Talking about the meeting he held a few days ago with the governor of Formosa, Argentina, to discuss the irrigation with the El Porteno Creek by diverting the waters of the Pilcomayo River, Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues said yesterday: "The Argentine decision to build canals without any prior consultation to divert the Pilcomayo River elicited an immediate reaction from the Paraguayan Government. We hope, nevertheless, that this situation will be solved as soon as possible."

Nogues said: "The governor of Formosa, Argentina, Gen Juan Carlos Colombo, kept his promise and was here 2 days ago to meet with me. We discussed many subjects that are of mutual interest for our two nations, particularly the Pilcomayo issue. I understand that General Colombo made a statement upon his arrival in Formosa that has been published by the newspapers."

He added: "The Pilcomayo River issue is a subject that has always been discussed, despite the effort that has been made to continue to obstruct the good diplomatic relations that our two countries are experiencing."

Nogues noted: "We hope that we will overcome this issue which was brought about by the construction of diverting canals on the Pilcomayo River. We already have undertaken negotiations at all levels, including personal contacts."

The foreign minister said: "No incident should obstruct the normal relations of our two countries, but this unilateral decision has elicited an immediate reaction from the Paraguayan Government. I am able to report that at present members of the Sappers Battalion of the Engineering Command are right now working at the site to close these canals so that the waters of the Pilcomayo River may flow on their normal course."

The foreign minister added: "Governor Colombo is well aware of the problem since he told me that if a country decides to use the waters of an international river it must first consult the other countries through which the river flows. The Paraguayan Government submitted at the proper time a protest note to the Argentine Government over the unilateral decision to build diversion canals on the Pilcomayo River."

Nogues noted: "The diplomatic relations of our two countries should not be undermined by any incident since Paraguay and Argentina are involved in great undertakings and since we do not want any incident to obstruct the achievement of other objectives that are very important for our two countries."

Nogues said that he held a very cordial meeting with General Colombo and that "we discussed several issues but the most important one was the Pilcomayo issue."

He added: "Paraguay has always maintained a firm position on this issue which is serious enough to call for a diplomatic mission. We hope that once the Sappers end their work we can overcome the issue caused by the building of diversion canals on the Pilcomayo River."

He noted: "We already have undertaken several diplomatic negotiations at the highest of levels. President Stroessner talked with his Argentine colleague, Gen Jorge Rafael Videla. I can assure you that the Argentine President imparted orders to his subordinates to solve the problem created by building the canals to divert the Pilcomayo River."

He said: "I have read the papers which published the statement issued by General Colombo who said that there are no disagreements. But in truth, there is a disagreement because the construction of these canals were done without the authorization of the Paraguayan Government."

Nogues explained: "There is a disagreement on this issue between Paraguay and Argentina because Paraguay has at no time given its consent and it, therefore, feels that its interests have been affected. We hope there are no more incidents of this kind which are not consistent with the good relations that our two countries are experiencing."

He added: "Neither our diplomatic relations nor the works our two countries have undertaken should be affected by any incident."

The foreign minister explained that members of the Paraguayan Engineering Command are working at the site of the canals because Argentine authorities have explained that they could not send men to the site because first of all, it is too far away and second, because the territory is flooded.

BELAUNDE REPORTS FIGUEIREDO WILL VISIT IN 1981

PY042355 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1744 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 4 Nov (LATIN)--Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry said today that Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo will visit Peru next year.

In a press conference given at a military airbase, Belaunde said that the date and duration of the visit are being coordinated by the Peruvian and Brazilian Foreign Ministries.

Belaunde also said that "circumstances permitting," he will attend the summit meeting which Andean Pact presidents will hold in Santa Marta, Colombia, in December.

The meeting of Bolivian, Colombian, Ecuadoran, Peruvian and Venezuelan presidents will be held on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the death of Venezuelan liberator Simon Bolivar.

GOVERNMENT SAYS TERRORISM IS UNDER CONTROL

PY011525 Paris AFP in Spanish 0305 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 31 Oct (AFP)--Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa has stated that the government has gained control of the terrorist outbreaks in Peru, on which reports are published almost daily. Referring to a government bill to designate terrorism as treason to the fatherland, the prime minister affirmed that all necessary measures to guarantee security will be taken if the situation so demands.

Meanwhile, it has been confirmed that the police have detained 20 members of the Maoist group "Luminous Path" at Cerro de Pasco in the central Andean region of Peru. The group claims responsibility for a number of sabotage acts with dynamite charges.

At the beginning of this week, the police reported that 108 such attacks have taken place in Lima and the interior since June, when that extremist cell started its activities. It was learned that the arrested extremists had in their possession explosives and a map of the country divided into zones, in each of which a terrorist was to operate. The captured documents also contained evaluations of the operations carried out and objectives for future attacks, aimed at electrical installations and other services.

AIR OFFICERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR SOVIET SPACE FLIGHT

PA310018 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 22 Oct 80 p 8

[Excerpt] Aeronautics Minister Lt Gen Jose Gagliardi Schiaffino said yesterday that the Peruvian Air Force [FAP] is in a position to make one or two officers available for participation in space flights.

The minister noted that the Soviet Union has made a proposal to this effect.

Minister Gagliardi noted the importance of the offer, which would give FAP officers an opportunity to enrich their experiences. "The FAP has asked for the requirements that must be met for selection of personnel eligible for these space flights," Minister Gagliardi stated.

BRIEFS

NEW NAVAL WARSHIP--Lima, 3 Nov (AFP)--Peruvian Navy Minister Vice Adm Mario Castro disclosed that the Peruvian Navy today incorporated a new antisubmarine destroyer into its fleet. The ship, which is 116 meters long and has a 3,100-ton displacement, was brought from Helder port in the Netherlands by a Peruvian crew. The "Castilla" will replace a ship with the same name. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0003 GMT 4 Nov 80 PY]

ARMY, NAVY COMMANDERS COMMENT ON U.S. ELECTIONS

PY051757 Montevideo El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] World reaction continues on Reagan's surprise victory over Carter in the U.S. presidential elections. High-ranking Uruguayan officials commenting on this said they are satisfied with the results of the U.S. elections.

The Uruguayan Navy commander, Adm Hugo Marquez, said that Carter's administration was a torture. He also noted that Carter's administration was contrary to the interests of Uruguay.

[Begin recording] [Marquez] I believe that Reagan's election will not only benefit countries like our but humanity as a whole. We are at last through with the torture of Carter's unjust attacks. Reagan opens a path of hope for humanity. The last 4 years seem like a nightmare to all humanity. That is why I say there is now a light of hope for the future of humanity.

[Question] What do you expect from Reagan?

[Answer] I have nothing further to add. [end recording]

For his part, the Uruguayan Army commander, Gen Luis Queirolo, said that the future of Latin America does not depend on a U.S. election, and that Uruguay has never begged from the United States.

[Begin recording] [Queirolo] The presidential election of a world power has a great impact on the entire world because it may mean a change in international policy which in the end is of interest to all countries.

[Question] Do you think this change will benefit our country and Latin America as a whole?

[Answer] I cannot say anything in this regard. Latin America should help itself. It should not wait for the help of others.

[Question] Do we depend on U.S. aid or on Reagan's help?

[Answer] The term aid is always a bad term.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] Latin America is used to receiving aid as a gesture of friendship. It is not used to begging for aid. That is all. [end recording]

INTERIOR MINISTER ON POLITICAL BANS, PLEBISCITE

PY051954 Montevideo El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The Uruguayan interior minister was stated that the government will not lift any more bans on political activities prior to the plebiscite and that there is no concern over possible activities to promote a campaign against the plebiscite. Here is a relay from Radio Busqueda Catorce:

Interior Minister Manuel Nunez attended here today at noon a ceremony held at the future site of the national police school. About the forthcoming plebiscite the interior minister noted that the traditional political parties will not be obstructed if they decide to promote a campaign against the approval of the constitutional plebiscite.

[Begin recording] [Nunez] There are no conditions in force and you yourselves witnessed that a party held a demonstration downtown on Saturday morning.

[Question] Do you believe that this political activity is unfavorable for the approval of the constitution?

[Answer] Well, if the government starts enforcing measures so that the people will have no other alternative but to vote in favor of the constitution, the whole process will be a fraud and the government does not want a fraud. The government wants all citizens to vote in compliance with the dictates of their conscience. [end recording]

ROYO SAYS REAGAN TREATIES STATEMENT 'INSUFFICIENT'

PA051647 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1605 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Colon, Panama, 5 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Panamanian President Aristides Royo said today that the statement attributed to U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan saying that he will "honor" the canal treaties that have been in effect for 1 year is insufficient. According to Royo, these treaties should not only be "honored," but should also be fully respected and implemented according to their letter and spirit without the "dickering" that the U.S. side has shown so far.

The Panamanian president said that the treaties signed in Washington on 7 September 1977 by the defeated Jimmy Carter and former Chief of government Omar Torrijos to replace the 1903 treaty were not a gift granted to Panama but the result of a struggle which lasted many decades. He recalled that they are a law of the United States, a law of Panama and an international commitment that the future U.S. President must faithfully respect.

Republican Party leader Reagan has declared himself an open enemy of the canal treaties during the past few years. During the recent electoral campaign, however, his advisers said that he will recognize them.

Royo also said in this city in Northern Panama that Latin America expects that Reagan will respect the principles of the self-determination of the people, the nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other states and the respect for human rights in all Latin American countries.

The Panamanian president said that he will send a message to Reagan within the next few hours asking for respect of the dignity, sovereignty and independence of this continent's countries.

Royo's warnings contrast with the message that Arnulfo Arias, the main Panamanian opposition leader, sent to Reagan. Arias was elected president three times and was overthrown each time. "May God bless the new era that begins with the upcoming presidential administration," Arias says. "I am sure that your truly democratic convictions will bring a new leadership for the best interests of Latin America, particularly Panama, mirror of the Americas."

The former president reminded the winner of the U.S. election about the meeting they held in Miami, where Arias lived in exile for nearly 10 years, and during which Arias predicted Reagan's arrival at the White House.

Gen Omar Torrijos is not in Panama at the present time and his reaction to the electoral defeat of his friend Jimmy Carter is not yet known. Several weeks ago Torrijos had expressed confidence in Carter's victory although he remarked that he would like Reagan to win, so he would be able "to wear spurs again."

General Torrijos said with Reagan, the Panamanian-U.S. differences concerning the canal would be settled through speedier means than judicial ones which would entail an advance in the decolonization, but at a higher price.

Commentary on Reagan

PA052025 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Nov 80 P 1

["As of Today" column]

[Text] The election of Ronald Reagan as President of the United States creates a situation that will only become clear in due time. Apart from what it means for his own country and the rest of the world, the statements by the President-elect are highly disturbing for the supporters of democracy in our America and in Panama.

This is particularly true when he says that his government will support any dictatorship that is a friend of the United States, regardless of whether it respects its citizens' human rights. History will judge Carter and issue a verdict, but there is something that can be said in advance. It cannot be denied that at the beginning of his term he raised in our America and throughout the world, the noble banner of human rights and it is a pity that the high priests of "realpolitik" in alliance with international implacable realities forced him to moderate his stand to the point that it was no longer the same. Nevertheless, something remained, something invulnerable to the obsolete conceptions and the impossible dream of returning to the past.

With Reagan, according to his own statements, a new style comes into play, but in due time he will realize that a simplistic attitude cannot be converted into efficient action in an extremely complex world.

PAPER NOTES REPERCUSSIONS OF USSR TRADE AGREEMENT

PA052229 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 2 Nov 80 p 14-3

[From the "Sunday Review" page: "The Panamanian-Soviet Trade Agreement"]

[Text] There is some concern in some circles in our country about the agreement that has been signed between the Republic of Panama and the USSR to establish trade relations between the two countries. What is even more surprising is that the agreement may go into effect before the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives approves it.

We agree that Panama should be able to select its own friends and reject its enemies. However, it would be advisable to study the impact this agreement may have on the attitude of possible investors from countries that might feel apprehensive about the existence in Panama of "an office of experts" with diplomatic immunity which could well engage in activities other than eminently commercial ones, as has been the case in other countries in the world.

We are not witch hunters and are not afraid of leftist parties. However, a curtailment of investments by countries which disagree with communist ideas could seriously hinder the economic expansion currently taking place in our country.

Conversely, what benefits could our country obtain from such a trade office? We are certain the USSR will have many items to sell to us, like the automobiles and other products it is already selling us. What we want to know is: What will we sell to the USSR? The only thing would be bananas, but there is already a market for them in the rest of the world.

We feel that the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives will have a grave responsibility when it discusses this document. It should listen to the opinions of interested parties and see if investments would flee to other areas; if the countries which are not currently trading with the USSR might cancel any plans they might have for Panama. Quite probably studies for a sea level canal may be jeopardized if Japan and the United States decide to suspend their plans for a feasibility study on the sea level canal.

COSTA RICARADIO RELOJ COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S ELECTION VICTORY

PA052127 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] The victory of Ronald Reagan as president of the United States poses a number of question marks to the world and particularly to the nations of Latin America. It constitutes not a game, but the leadership of the biggest power in the world. As if it were a joke, the movie and television artist promised the voters many things which can never be fulfilled. The U.S. voters did not vote against Carter, but because of such promises, thinking--and this is serious--that Reagan could fulfill his promises with a government of greater decisiveness and less indecisions. In a world like today, however, violence is not a good answer.

To most U.S. diplomats nothing will change in foreign relations. This may be possibly true. If so, then it has been a hoax to the voters and a mockery to democracy. Reagan will not be able to fulfill his promises and his government will not be one of firm decisions.

There are many question marks, many doubts and many fears for the near future. In the case of Costa Rica, the mere presence of Robert Vesco, as one of Reagan's closest friends and collaborators, prompts us to be most wary even in the appointment of the future diplomats to be assigned to this country.

The majorities rule and the United States has again set an example to the world. It is the democratic consultation of the electors that decides. The candidate of our choice did not win, but the decision of the people must be respected. We must, however, remain on the alert. We hope that none of his promises are fulfilled and that the relations between both countries and, particularly, between the United States and Latin America, will be guided by advisers capable of insisting on the importance of tolerance, respect and assistance. We hope they will help preserve the values of these relations over and above any lack of tolerance voiced during the electoral campaign.

Likely Reagan Positions Noted

PA051511 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Washington--Under Reagan's leadership it can be expected that the United States will promptly react in the face of any new military adventure on the part of the Soviet Union such as the invasion of Afghanistan, or the use of substitute troops such as that of Cubans in African countries.

The new chief of state will make efforts to become a strong leader of the Western world.

Concerning Europe, Reagan will uphold U.S. support of NATO, which he announced would be literally put to a test in the near future should the Soviet Union try to place a wedge in the relations between the United States and its allies.

CARAZO RECEIVES SILES ZUAZO, DISCUSSES BOLIVIA

PA052302 San Jose Radio Roloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Bolivian President-elect Hernan Siles Zuazo has met with Costa Rican Chief of State Rodrigo Carazo for approximately 45 minutes. He expressed his opinion on the causes for the 17 July 1980 coup which forced his party to organize a clandestine government.

Siles Zuazo also offered Carazo details of his plans to restore the constitutional system in Bolivia.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS BORDER INCIDENT TO NICARAGUA

PA060142 Paris AFP in Spanish 0036 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] San Jose, 5 Nov (AFP)--The Costa Rican Government today presented the Nicaraguan ambassador here with a note of protest concerning a new border incident.

The note says that yesterday a Costa Rican Health Ministry boat that was sailing along the San Juan River, which marks the border between the two nations, was machinegunned from Nicaraguan territory.

The protest note sent to the Nicaraguan ambassador in San Jose, Javier Chamorro, adds that this incident is not the first that the Sandinist armed forces have staged against Costa Rican citizens at the border. So far there have been no casualties, but "a school director in the zone claims that the children cannot go out at recess time for fear they might be hit in the course of one of the constant shootouts that those elements unjustifiably promote," states the document signed by Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus.

The Costa Rican Government "requests a satisfactory explanation as soon as possible." It also asks the Nicaraguan rulers "to issue instructions to the military authorities at the border area so that in the future, free navigation along the San Juan River will be respected."

According to the Canas-Jerez Treaty signed in the middle of the 18th century, the San Juan River belongs entirely to Nicaragua, but Costa Rica, which has its border on its southern bank, is entitled to free navigation on the river.

WITHDRAWAL FROM UN SECURITY COUNCIL SEAT RACE URGED

PA060204 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] The big setback suffered by Costa Rican foreign policy in connection with its aspiration to a UN Security Council seat must be cause for reflection on the part of the government as to whether or not to withdraw the nomination held for so long now.

Recently Costa Rican foreign policy has been conducted with many contradictions and antagonistic positions, which have cost the loss of the UN seat. And, who knows to what extent this may affect the seat at the University for Peace? The specter of so many votes and failures causes us to now negotiate under not too honorable circumstances.

We call attention to the need for our country to now withdraw from the race for the Security Council seat. Panama has emerged as an alternative because Panama has been much more tolerant and less intransigent in foreign policy issues with many nations within the communist orbit.

Carazo now must pay for his contradictions and international ventures. On one hand, he professes to be a very close friend of Sandinism, speaks of independence, and then suddenly he engages in a frontal battle with Fidel Castro and everything that may appear somewhat pink.

In the case of the Security Council, Cuba has sabotaged the Costa Rican nomination and, thus, Fidel Castro, with that seat, took revenge on Rodrigo Carazo for the scandal over the airlift of the Peruvian Embassy refugees. These are mistakes in Costa Rica's foreign policy which are now exposed at all levels. And our country, which enjoyed a good name and high respect throughout the world in the past, is now the subject of harsh international commentaries.

Such a post is not worth all this humiliation. We feel it is better to step aside now.

EL SALVADORJUNTA SENDS CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES TO REAGAN, CARTER

PA060416 Paris AFP in Spanish 0333 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] San Salvador, 5 Nov (AFP)--The Salvadoran Government junta today congratulated Ronald Reagan on his election as president of the United States. It also sent a cable to President Carter congratulating him "for the example of the [word indistinct] American democracy."

"The people and Government of El Salvador," says the message sent to Reagan, trust that your administration (?will favor the improvement) of ties of understanding and rapprochement with Latin America, particularly with El Salvador."

"We know of your great personal (?effort and the) capability of your government to conduct these events, in which the U.S. people provided palpable evidence of an exemplary civic attitude," the note sent to Carter says in conclusion.

The messages were dispatched this afternoon and are signed by the five Salvadoran junta members.

EL DIARIO DE HOY EDITORIAL HAILS REAGAN'S VICTORY

PA052210 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 9

[Editorial]

[Text] Former Governor Ronald Reagan's victory--he was elected the 40th president of the United States last night--should be seen as a victory of commonsense, democracy and the principles on which Western civilization is based.

With Reagan a new era begins not just for America, but for the entire world. Reagan has expressed an unshakeable faith in people, in freedom as the most fruitful force for social improvement and in lawfulness as the basis for human relations.

May God guide his steps in the major and difficult reconstruction task that lies ahead for him.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON GUERRILLA ACTIVITY, JUNTA UNITY

PA050350 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0004 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Nov (EFE)--The Salvadoran guerrillas are carrying out "their most intense activities," Salvadoran Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia says in an interview published today in the Mexican newspaper UNO MAS UNO.

According to him, the "subversive" activity currently being carried out in his country constitutes a "most forceful effort at destabilization as the only means of toppling this government, which, along with the military, has been the most affected."
[sentence as received]

Colonel Garcia told UNO MAS UNO that "it is hard to predict how much longer the climate of violence will be maintained here." He added, however, that "the fact that they are acting in a dirty manner, clearly tells of the desperate situation of these groups."

The newspaper asked the minister about the label of "tough and strong man." To this he responded: "I am neither tough nor strong. Neither am I the one who rules." He added that he has tried to carry out his government activities in a responsible manner and that he respects and supports the government junta.

On the alleged existence of two currents within the Salvadoran military junta, Garcia stressed that "that is the most absurd thing that has been said."

"If any armed forces sector," he went on, "were in agreement with a rightist extremist sector, we would not be here."

According to UNO MAS UNO, Garcia also said that the elimination of economic power and the guarantee of the firm participation of the large majorities in the exploitation of land are not in accordance with rightists ideas."

Minister Garcia then affirmed: "We have no commitments to anyone." He added that Marxist doctrine will not be accepted at any point in the revolutionary development of El Salvador.

The military chief affirmed that his country does not fear an armed insurrection and he described the announcement of an uprising of that type as very "ballyhooed."

When UNO MAS UNO asked about the alleged existence of 100,000 guerrillas ready "to seize power," Garcia answered: "Who believes that? The thing is that this is not merely a matter of talk; one must also see and feel."

As to the way in which guerrillas get their weapons, the Salvadoran minister denied that they are seized from the army, explaining that they are obtained by "clandestine sales supported by governments that might be interested in destabilizing ours."

According to UNO MAS UNO, Garcia estimated that the Salvadoran Army is presently using only 15 percent of its capacity in the antiguerrilla operations.

FMLN REPORTS CAPTURE, DEATH OF U.S. MERCENARY

PA060252 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] reports that guerrilla detachments in Morazan Department have captured a U.S. mercenary who was a member of the repressive forces of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic-military junta.

A bulletin issued by the organization adds that the U.S. soldier was very seriously wounded and died shortly after being captured.

The FMLN also exhorted the Armed Forces of El Salvador to join the guerrilla movement, which is waging a fierce battle for the liberty and independence of the nation.

In order to remain in power, the communique charges, the Christian Democratic-military junta has killed almost 10,000 Salvadorans during the course of 1 year.

GUATEMALAPRESIDENT LUCAS PLEASED WITH REAGAN VICTORY

PA050107 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2115 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Guatemala, 5 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan President Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia said today that he is pleased with the victory of Ronald Reagan, president-elect of the United States. "I trust we will establish relations based on respect and friendship with President Reagan's new government," the Guatemalan president said.

According to Lucas Garcia, in recent months there had been a cooling of the relations between his government and that of Jimmy Carter, "because he wanted to run us." The Guatemalan president added that President Carter had tried to pressure him through several of his envoys so that his administration would follow the line drawn by Washington. "The pressure that Carter was trying to exert on my government seemed unacceptable to me at all times, since Guatemala is a sovereign country," he went on.

Lucas Garcia then said that because of Washington's pressure, he did not agree to the appointment of George Landau as U.S. ambassador to Guatemala. "We do not want any proconsuls coming here to tell us what to do," Lucas Garcia added.

The Guatemalan president has repeatedly accused the U.S. President of sponsoring a turn to the left in Central America. "We think it will be different with Reagan. For this reason, we have decided to give our consent so the new U.S. ambassador can come," he indicated.

Lucas Garcia said that under the Reagan administration, Guatemalan relations with the United States will once again be as cordial as they had always been before Carter. "We do not want other countries to interfere in Guatemala's affairs, in the same manner that the Guatemalan Government does not interfere in the affairs of other states," Lucas Garcia added.

Commenting on the subject of nonintervention by a state in the affairs of another, the Guatemalan President affirmed that his government does not allow Nicaraguan exiles to use Guatemala as a base from which to attack the Managua government. This will not be allowed in the future either.

According to Lucas Garcia, several Nicaraguan exiles, who had been here organizing an offensive against the Sandinist government, have been arrested and expelled from this country.

The president also affirmed that his government is in control of the leftist guerrilla groups that operate here.

MLN SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S ELECTION

PA060244 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Interview with Leonel Sisniego Otero, spokesman for the National Liberation Movement [MLN], on U.S. election results: date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Leonel Sisniego Otero] First of all, warm greetings to all the listeners of "Aqui el Mundo" and my sincere congratulations to all those who had high hopes in the victory of the democratic cause.

Ronald Reagan fulfills the aspirations of those of us who think that democracy is the best form of life and who consider that up until today, the United States had been losing ground as leader of the democratic world. But with Ronald Reagan, this leadership will be assumed once again and the activities of the colossus of the north will once again be aimed at gaining leadership of the democratic world.

[Question] Mr Deputy, do you think that Mr Reagan's victory in the United States will mean economic stability for our country and the Central American area, that capital will once again flow and investments will be made in our countries with more certitude?

[Answer] Economic stability depends directly on political stability. If we achieve political stability, we will also achieve economic stability. Guatemala has the best index in Central America as far as agriculture, industry and commerce is concerned. We also have the best index regarding per capita income and overall income. Guatemala is a country that can perfectly well overcome the problems which are keeping it a developing country, if political stability gives the Guatemalan people and foreign investors the necessary climate to carry out their activities. I believe that under Reagan's presidency in the United States, we will achieve a favorable area of influence in which there will no longer exist the shameless trafficking of leftist revolutions from Cuba and from Nicaragua to the other countries of Central America and to the other countries of America. When this shameless trafficking no longer exists, we will be better able to fight the distortion and crime in the guise of guerrillas fighting for a cause, and we will be victorious. If we can fight these elements better and are able to settle the political situation of our people, we will easily achieve better economic conditions, which will benefit all Guatemalans.

[Question] How do you view the international panorama, regarding people's preference between democratic sectors and anticommunism, as has occurred in London, in Portugal and lately in some nations of the Caribbean and in South America?

[Answer] The truth is that the communists are the lesser number; however, they make a lot of noise. They are like bugs when they enter a room. They are very small, but they are a big nuisance. This is the way communist groups are. That is why they employ violence. That is why they employ guerrilla warfare because they cannot conquer power any other way.

In the United States, Reagan's landslide victory came about because most of the people of the United States, like ourselves, thought, as we still think, that Carter could not have made so many mistakes so consistently. It was simply because he was a fellow traveler playing along with communism. When the time came to choose between somebody walking along with the extreme left and somebody who was decidedly to the right, in which private initiative and man deserve the utmost respect and support of the state, which is subordinate to people and not the other way around, the American people voted for the person who stands for the family, the man with respect, the man who will guarantee the tranquillity of his country and the world it heads, not with a bellicose attitude, but with an intelligent, armed and alert attitude in order to prevent the attacks of the extreme left.

[Question] What does the government expect from the government of Mr Reagan?

[Answer] We expect respect. We expect equal treatment from one nation to another. We expect friendship. We expect understanding. We expect cooperation.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY LEADER EXPLAINS POSITION

PA011803 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] The Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG] today held a news conference at which it discussed Guatemala's political and economic situation. DCG Secretary General Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo explained his party's views:

[Begin recording] Guatemala is not now experiencing a political or economic democracy because for years it has concentrated wealth and political power in very few hands, in the hands of small economic, political and military elitist groups. This concentration of power and wealth has led to the conditions of social violence that have affected the country in recent years.

For its part, the government has now shown any willingness to modify the situation by creating better conditions for a political and economic democracy. Under these circumstances, the only way to pull the country through, to establish democracy and to achieve social peace in Guatemala is to create the following conditions:

First, there must be a truly pluralist democracy. This means that political groups of any persuasion and the economic, social and labor groups can organize themselves and freely participate in Guatemala.

Second, those political, economic and social groups should not be subjected to any type of repression.

In addition, the Guatemalan people should be able to freely choose their rulers instead of having them imposed by the political and economic elitist groups that have ruled us in the past 14 or 16 years.

Furthermore, there should also be an economic and social reform, mainly aimed at improving the social and economic conditions of the middle and the popular classes. Mostly, it should be aimed at integrating 65 percent of Guatemala's population, which is made up of peasants, into the country's economy.

Naturally, there would have to be some changes in the rural areas. These changes would bring about the integration of these large sectors of the population into the national economy, thus creating suitable conditions for the development of a pluralist democracy.

Last, we affirm that the time has come in Guatemala for a political and economic change. This change should be brought about peacefully because otherwise we would lead the country toward disaster through a civil war. [end recording]

The DCG might desist from participating in the next elections, Cerezo added:

[Begin recording] This has already been affirmed by other party leaders and I ratify and reaffirm that if the present conditions of violence and lack of freedom continue, conditions for a free election will not be created and the DCG might decide not to participate in an election that may be fraudulent and represent a new attack on the Guatemalan people. [end recording]

HONDURAS

BUSINESSMEN CONCERNED OVER SALVADORAN COMPETITION

PA051522 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The Honduran Government has taken measures through the Economy and Commerce Ministry to protect Honduran small industry from Salvadoran competition when manufactured goods from El Salvador start coming into Honduras, Ruben C. Mondragon, secretary of state for economy and commerce, disclosed.

According to Mondragon, local businessmen, particularly the small industrialists, are extremely worried about Salvadoran products flooding Honduran markets. Mondragon recently met with groups of businessmen to find out how they feel about the situation and also to determine which products will be affected most by the Salvadoran competition in order to establish some sort of control.

Regarding the constant increase in the cost of living, Mondragon explained that last June inflation had gone up to 23 percent, but that since then it dropped to 18 percent.

NICARAGUAJUNTA MEMBERS' NEWS CONFERENCE ON REAGAN'S VICTORY

PA052121 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction held a news conference at the government house at 1100 today. The first statements at this conference were made by Revolution Commander Daniel Ortega who said that the Nicaraguan Government established very clear guidelines on 19 July 1979. With these guidelines, he added, it is very well understood that Nicaragua is no longer a colony of the United States; therefore, we could care less that Ronald Reagan won. He added that all the agreements made with the United States will continue in effect.

The fact that there have been a change in president in the United States doesn't mean that the relations between the two countries will be altered, Sergio Ramirez Mercado remarked. We should not forget that the stability of these relations is partly due to the fact that Nicaragua is a mature state and that there are clear and precise conditions for its independence, its sovereignty and the mutual respect between the United States and Nicaragua. We don't see why an election should change the course of these relations, Ramirez Mercado added.

When reminded that Ronald Reagan, the presidential candidate and former California governor, said during his electoral campaign that the economic relations with Nicaragua would be restricted if this country did not change its political guidelines, Ramirez Mercado said: We want to have stability in our relations with the United States in the economic as well as in the trade spheres. Now, we should not forget that we also have relations with other countries. Just 3 days ago we signed a regional agreement with Mexico and Venezuela. This agreement will give us great stability because we will now have a sufficient supply of oil. We also have financial agreements with other countries that are very serious and strong such as with the FRG, the Netherlands and Sweden. We are receiving a lot of economic aid from them. Therefore, our economic relations are developing within a very broad and varied framework.

Ramirez cited the Copalar project as an example of this aid. The Copalar project is a hydro-electric plant that will be built with mixed capital but with the technical advice of the Soviet Union. This project will triple the economic resources of Nicaragua because it will include an artificial lake which will be the largest in the Central American region and will furnish electrical energy for the entire area.

MILITARY REPRESENTATIVE ON U.S. PRESIDENTIAL OPTIONS

PA052143 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] With a mentality like Reagan's, world peace may be seriously jeopardized. This is the opinion of Commander Hugo Torres, armed forces representative to the State Council, which he expressed hours before the results of the U.S. election became known.

[Begin Torres recording] Actually, what is at stake there are the interests of two sectors of the U.S. society, which can be summoned up, more than anything, by their economic capacity and the capacity of the monopolies they represent.

In our case, and regarding the manner in which this election may affect us, we have said here--even through our national directorate, as a matter of fact--that whoever wins is immaterial to us, in the sense that the outcome will not change our revolutionary nature a whit and that this does not mean [words indistinct] our revolution will change course. The deeply popular roots of our revolution, the anti-imperialist nature of our revolution, our principles of self-determination and sovereignty and our right to forge our own destiny will not be affected in the least by whoever wins.

The campaign statements we have seen in the newspapers, the news dispatches that have been sent here, which sometimes do not truly or faithfully reflect what is actually happening, and even the television program through which we saw the debate did not provide enough data to draw a more or less accurate conclusion.

A number of interests are at stake. It was even said that if the hostages were released by Iran Carter would probably win. In other words, for us to see that in a country which calls itself the [word indistinct] of democracy and paradigm of democracy, the future of a nation or the election of its rulers could depend on an event such as this is not really [words indistinct] particularly a matter of such importance as the election of its rulers.

We have felt [the effects of] Carter's policy in our flesh throughout the years we struggled against the Somoza dictatorship and throughout the (?events) following victory. We have become familiar with the nature of the other candidate, Reagan, with his racist mentality, which represents the most reactionary sectors of the United States. [Words indistinct] affect us because he has unabashedly affirmed that he would cut off economic assistance to some of these countries and he even made an obvious allusion to our revolution in the sense that he would not provide the necessary assistance [words indistinct] the assistance they might give to move forward with our revolutionary process.

In this sense, and in view of his mentality and the statements he has made, we have said that even world peace would be seriously imperiled because he has not been very careful to hide his warlike, proarmament and extremely dangerous mentality, which could lead the world to a new [word indistinct]. At any rate, our revolution will continue to be Sandinist and anti-imperialist. It will continue to have a profoundly popular nature. It will continue to maintain [word indistinct] the principles of sovereignty, self-determination [words indistinct], principles which cannot change a whit regardless of who wins. The rest is up to people of the United States.

LA PRENSA CALLS FOR ENACTMENT OF ELECTION LAW

PA051919 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 28 Oct 80 p 2

[By Clemente Guido---capitalized passages denote uppercase as published]

[Text] "Whoever wants to go to socialism by any way other than political democracy, will, without fail, reach absurd and reactionary conclusions, both in the economic and the political sense." Lenin. ("Two Tactics of the Social Democracy in the Democratic Revolution")

Whenever there is talk about guiding the country on the democratic path and therefore to elections, the Sandinist leaders shout that democracy means "improving the living conditions and providing more job opportunities" and other phrases that make it clear that their concept of democracy is based purely on economics.

Presently, Managua's movie houses are showing a Sandinist propaganda film which is trying to ridicule the concept of elections and the traffic police department has posters stating "the people have already voted with the blood of their martyrs" which is not a lie since the people have already voted SO THAT THERE IS DEMOCRACY HERE AND NO DICTATORSHIP OF ANY KIND, but this does not mean that the people have elected their government leaders for life or that they have renounced their right to elect these leaders in the polls. As a result of the campaign of the Democratic Conservative Party in favor of municipal elections, the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, obeying as always the mandates of the nine commanders, issued a law prohibiting any talk about presidential candidacies, without depriving us of the right that we Nicaraguans have discuss our political future.

The leaders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the only armed political party in America, seem to forget that functional democracy has three foundations: economic, political and social. If they have not forgotten it, they appear to have done so in order to fool the people who are not too aware of politics. They are using fallacious arguments to try to confuse pure democratic elections, for which the Nicaraguan people SACRIFICED, with the so-called elections held during the time of Somoism.

We conservatives cannot stop emphasizing the need to establish the necessary bases to strengthen those three foundations of the democracy that Nicaragua needs. We cannot conceive of a democracy which can only think about a plate of food. Slaves can be fat, but they are not free. Prisoners can be well fed, well sun-tanned, fat and healthy, but THEY ARE NOT FREE.

An argument used against taking steps toward democracy "is that the country's economic situation comes first." The fact is that the country's economic situation gets worse as all the doors to the functioning of political democracy are closed and social democracy is replaced by demagogery and the collectivization of citizens.

It is necessary to strengthen political and social democracy (to put an end to the struggle of classes and cliché phrases) so that economic democracy can flourish, which, in turn, will enable this country to start solving its poor economic situation. This will happen because if there is any assurance that we are moving toward democracy, ALL NICARAGUANS, without exception, WILL WORK THEIR HARDEST. Otherwise, we will continue moving at half speed.

The political, social and economic realms are closely and indissolubly related. We repeat once more although we have said this many times before in LA PRENSA.

The State Council's rejection of the bill on the existence of political parties submitted by the Democratic Conservative Party was a cold shower to Nicaraguans. The government's machine did not accept the existence of political pluralism. The law "prohibiting political propaganda for candidates" (even though there wasn't anybody running for office at the time) gave the impression that political activities were being surreptitiously prohibited and this was misinterpreted by some low-ranking and perhaps high-ranking Sandinist leaders.

The pretext given by the State Council to reject the bill on political parties which was submitted by the Democratic Conservative Party and which had the necessary signatures was that "it was more a matter of an electoral law and that it was up to the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction to issue such a law."

"A law will be issued to organize an effective democratic regime of justice and social progress, fully guaranteeing the rights of ALL Nicaraguans to participate in politics and to universally vote, as well as guaranteeing the organization and functioning of political parties..." And so forth. (The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction program).

Well, we are waiting.

According to the paragraph transcribed above the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has the obligation to issue an electoral law to establish once and for all the type of elections we are going to have in Nicaragua: Either Western-style democratic elections or Marxist-Leninist elections. Above all, the law will establish what we are going to be voting for in the future.

In an article published last year in LA PRENSA, we said that the road to democracy can only be traveled by issuing AN ELECTORAL LAW, REGISTERING AND COMPILING LISTS OF VOTERS, ELECTING A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY WHICH WILL BE IN CHARGE OF DRAFTING A NEW CONSTITUTION AND ELECTING THE HIGHEST AUTHORITIES ACCORDING TO PROCEDURES ESTABLISHED BY THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

It is a long road and we cannot wait until 1985, as the nine commanders cunningly suggest, because in this way it would extend the Sandinist regime for MORE THAN 10 YEARS. We have to start on that road now or we will not be able to save our economy. For those who want to reach socialism by skipping political democracy, I have transcribed a paragraph from Lenin which appears at the top of this article.

ELECTION RESULTS, FUTURE REAGAN POLICIES ANALYZED

Reagan Victory Announced

FL051133 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT
5 Nov 80

[Text] Former California Governor Ronald Reagan has won the U.S. presidency in Tuesday's elections. He will be the 40th president of the United States. Around 10 o'clock local time, U.S. President James Carter addressed the nation on radio and television conceding his opponent's victory. He spoke from Democratic Party headquarters in the Sheraton Hotel in Washington.

Unemployment, Inflation Blamed

FL051816 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The high cost of living and unemployment, which has reached record levels during the past 4 years, yesterday cost reelection to President Jimmy Carter, who was defeated by his opponent, former film actor and former California Governor Ronald Reagan, by a wide margin. Two hours after the polling stations had closed in the Eastern part of the United States, Carter conceded defeat and offered the winner his support and congratulations. Reagan, who will be inaugurated on 20 January 1981, will be 70 years of age on 6 February, making him the oldest candidate elected to that post. The former film cowboy has a high school education, from which he graduated in 1932. Elected as vice president of the United States was George Bush, a former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, and former ambassador to China.

Electoral Climate Viewed

FL050149 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Discontent, anxiety and frustration predominate in today's elections in the United States, especially among the youth and ethnic groups, hispanic and black minorities. The high rate of abstentions predicted for today could change the United States into an ungovernable country for the next president. Some sources, however, reported this afternoon that voter participation by noontime was a large one. Of the 161 million citizens of voting age, only 155 million registered to vote. It is expected that some 80 million will vote today.

This electoral campaign, which lasted almost a year, was the longest and most tedious in the country's history and, according to the analysts, made a vicious circle of sorts evident to the electorate: Deception over Carter's 4 years, fear over what Reagan could represent in the White House and failure of the third alternative that John Anderson attempted to represent.

Election Results Analyzed

FL051924 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Ronald Reagan, the Republican Party candidate, has been elected President of the United States with a total of 469 electoral college votes, 199 more than he needed to win. His opponent, the Democrat James Carter, won only 49 electoral votes. These were the results, although the final vote count in Massachusetts and Arkansas were still unknown. It is estimated that Reagan would win a majority in Massachusetts.

It is estimated that some 80 million voters went to the polls in the United States on 4 November, or approximately 52 percent of the total eligible to vote. This percentage is lower than the 1976 elections in which 54 percent voted. In other words, almost half of the U.S. electorate did not vote in these elections.

Analysts say that President James Carter is the first elected U.S. President to be defeated in 50 years when he was broadly beaten by Reagan in his reelection bid. Carter's crushing defeat surprised almost all political observers who had predicted a close election between the two contenders. Some of them predicted that the growing abstention of the electorate which reached 48 percent and the presence of Independent candidate John Anderson would take more votes away from Carter than from Reagan. Many also criticized Carter for his softness in the electoral campaign while Reagan made direct and skillful attacks against Carter.

The U.S. presidency now will be assumed by septuagenarian Republican Ronald Reagan on 20 January 1981. He is the oldest person to be elected to the presidency in the entire history of that country.

Political commentators assert that the people did not vote for anyone, instead they voted against someone. It is not a case of votes in favor of Reagan because of popularity or because he represents a better prospect. Instead, it was a vote against Carter for his mistakes. Carter did not keep the promises he made in the 1976 elections. The electorate voted against the inflation, the increasingly higher cost of living and the deceit of ethnic minorities, primarily the blacks, who supported the Democratic Party in the past elections. It was thought that Carter would give the U.S. people confidence again in the wake of the Republicans' Watergate scandal which resulted in the resignation of Richard Nixon, but he was unable to do it.

Now the winner is Reagan, who has proposed in his electoral platform to adopt internal economic measures which will benefit the more affluent sectors. He advocates elimination of government control over private enterprises and exempting oil trusts from paying taxes.

In foreign policy, Reagan's program proposes to increase the U.S. arms buildup to negotiate from positions of strength. Reagan supports turning Puerto Rico into the 51st U.S. state and sending naval units [words indistinct] to protect U.S. boats fishing in Ecuadorean waters. He supports a suspension of assistance to Nicaragua and backing dictatorial regimes.

Reagan president, bad news for Arabs. This was the principal headline in the Lebanese press which announced the victory of the former Hollywood actor Ronald Wilson Reagan. The Middle East reporter says that Reagan means problems for the Arab world in general and for the Palestinians in particular, adding that arrival of the new tenant in the White House could cause new tensions in the Middle East and complicate the situation more.

In Syria, Radio Damascus indicated that Reagan is a known supporter of Zionism and an enemy of the national interests of the Arab people. It already has been announced that Israeli Premier Menahem Begin will go to the United States on Sunday for a 10-day visit and that he will be received by President-elect Ronald Reagan.

Press sources note that official circles in Venezuela have highlighted Reagan's victory while the common citizen gave no importance to the election of the 40th U.S. President.

In Montevideo, an official spokesman and members of the fascist Uruguayan Government have expressed satisfaction and predicted that Reagan's victory will be a good thing for U.S.-Uruguayan relations.

ENVOY DENOUNCES U.S. POLICY, ACTIONS AT UN

FL041247 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] At the United Nations, Cuba has denounced U.S. policies and actions which this year have provoked a continued deterioration of the international situation and new threats, including against mankind's survival. Cuban Ambassador Luis Sola Vila, in a speech at a meeting of the first U.N. commission on political affairs and security, particularly condemned the U.S. escalation of arms in the Caribbean Sea, Indian Ocean, Arabian Gulf and the Middle East.

He also criticized NATO's decision--at the urging of the United States--to deploy new medium nuclear missiles in Europe as well as Washington's new beliefs on the possibility of a limited nuclear war with the consequent increase in the risk of a nuclear catastrophe.

Among the priority issues for Cuba and the nonaligned countries, Sola noted the creation of free areas for nuclear arms and peace areas, but he warned that the obstacles encountered in previous years have been joined by new negative facts.

U.S. 'HOSTILITY' NOW DIRECTED AGAINST GRENADA

FL041419 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 4 Nov 80

["Spotlight on Latin America" commentary]

[Text] The U.S. is no friend of Latin American and Caribbean peoples. Cuba should know, it has been the object of U.S. harassment for almost 20 years since the Cuban revolution. Now the U.S. is going after Jamaica, Nicaragua and Grenada. After attempting to crush the Cuban revolution through economic blockade, military aggression, sabotage, isolation, slander and more, they are trying their hand at obstructing progressive, anti-imperialist governments elsewhere.

In Jamaica the focus was on the destabilization of the Manley Government. In Nicaragua and Grenada it is on blocking revolutionary, democratic and anti-imperialist processes.

So let us take a closer look at Grenada. It is well known that the CIA has been linked to anti-Grenada attacks and acts of sabotage, such as the attempted murder of its leaders. In recent allusions to U.S. hostility toward Grenada, Prime Minister Maurice Bishop referred to Hurricane Allen, which hit the eastern Caribbean country at the beginning of August. He said that all affected countries, except Grenada, received aid from the U.S. International Development Agency which, he said, demonstrates U.S. refusal to maintain normal relations with Grenada.

In another instance, U.S. authorities refused to offer protection to Grenadian Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Bernard Coard while he was in Washington to attend a meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Despite formal requests for protection made by the Grenadian Ambassador to the OAS Dessima Williams, none was made available. According to U.S. authorities, only heads of state or government can be offered protection. Yet, at a recent meeting in New York ex-dictator Eric Gairy was surrounded by 12 U.S. security guards. Going further, the U.S. refused to receive Dessima Williams' credentials as Grenadian ambassador claiming Williams is too young for the job, an extremely unusual quip in international relations.

Prime Minister Bishop added that this is another demonstration that the U.S. does not want normal relations with Grenada. In actuality, U.S. explanations of hostility toward this tiny country are unconvincing. Washington simply can't accept opposition to its policy on the Caribbean--that it's the U.S.'s backyard.

MIRET MEETS WITH CZECHOSLOVAK PARTY DELEGATION

FL060031 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Politburo member Pedro Miret today received Vaclav Janausek, director of the Industry, Transport and Communications Department of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. Secretariat member Jorge Risquet and Central Committee Basic Industry Department Chief Eugenio Mainegra attended the meeting, as did Czechoslovak Ambassador Milos Vojta and Counsellor-Minister (Vladimir Brama). The Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation headed by Vaclav Janausek has visited the provinces of Camaguey, Holguin and Havana City, and held talks at several party levels.

MADAGASCAR'S RABESAHALA TOURS SANTIAGO WITH HART

FL051412 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] PCC Politburo member and Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos has accompanied Gisele Rabesahala, secretary general of the Congress Party for Independence and minister of culture of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, on a tour of Santiago de Cuba. Hart Davalos held fraternal talks with the Malagasy culture minister, who heads her country's delegation. (Nelson Razakarisoa), an official of the Malagasy Culture Ministry, is a member of the delegation. The Siboney Farm and the former Moncada Barracks, the colonial museum, a dancing hall recently inaugurated, the Mariana Grajales Amphitheater and the Jose Marti District were among the places visited.

OCLAE DEMANDS END TO REPRESSION IN VENEZUELA

FL051504 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The Continental Organization Latin American Students [OCLAE] with headquarters in our capital has released a communique energetically condemning the brutal repression unleashed by the Venezuelan Army and police against student demonstrations. The document states that for the past few days the students in Valencia and Merida cities have been demonstrating for higher budgets for the universities as well as other demands.

In the communique addressed to the Federations of the Merida and Caracas Universities, the International Students' Union, the World Federation of Democratic Youth and Central America's University Students Federation, OCLAE demands an immediate end to the repressive actions against the Venezuelan university students.

CASTRO CHAIRS AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE MEETING

FL052315 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, chaired the second session of the First National Agricultural-Livestock Production Cooperatives meeting which opened this morning in Havana. The meeting is being held at the Higher Economic Management Institute. Around 300 delegates and guests are attending the event. They are now analyzing the main report on the development of agricultural-livestock production cooperatives and achievements and difficulties in their administration.

The main objective of this meeting is to learn about the progress made by peasants with higher forms of production and with the social way of life [convivencia social], the main task assigned to the National Association of Small Farmers by the 1st Party Congress.

MILIAN PREDICTS BEST TOBACCO HARVEST EVER

FL031243 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Arnaldo Milian, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of agriculture, has stated that the next tobacco harvest will be one the best of all times. Milian explained that this year's harvest has had a good beginning, that preparations have gone well in the seed plots, which produced healthy and high quality plants, the fundamental factor in achieving good results. He said the plants are being treated with chemicals.

There is a spirit of work superior to that of other years to attain in this harvest a full tobacco recovery, the minister noted while working on Red Sunday at the Valle del Yabu varied cultivations farm in Villa Clara. He added that there will be no problems with the Blue Rust, a fungus which affects tobacco production, because the corresponding chemical treatment is being effectively applied.